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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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AMERICA OPENS FIRE TO LIBERATE CUBA

Two Spanish Merchant Vessels Captured in Southern
Waters. Blockade of All Cuban Ports.

Spain Threatens to Bombard American Ports.
President is Expected to Call for
Volunteers.

(FROM THE ADVERTISER EXTRA).

KEY WEST, (Fla.), April 23.—An incoming tug reports that the New York has captured a Spanish passenger steamer plowing between Havana and Porto Rico. The torpedo flotilla is coming in. It is believed here that the prize captured by the Flagship New York is the Alfonso XII., the mail steamer due at Havana today (not the warship of that name). The Spanish ship tried to run away, but the New York gave chase, firing shot after shot until the Spaniards hove to and surrendered.

KEY WEST, (Fla.), April 22.—Patrick Mullen fired the first shot in the war between Spain and the United States, and the big Spanish freight steamer Buena Ventura is the first prize of this country. She was captured this morning eight miles south of Sand Key Light when the fleet of Rear Admiral Sampson had been gone from here scarcely an hour on its way to Havana. The Spanish vessel was brought to this port.

SHANGHAI, April 22.—The American squadron at Hongkong has sailed for Manila. It is reported that the priests and the commercial classes favor surrender, but the military is determined to resist.

MADRID, April 22.—The Spanish Government states that it intends, as soon as the Americans bombard Havana, to do the same to Washington, Philadelphia and other points.

PROCLAMATION ISSUED.

Blockade of All Cuban Ports Or-
dered by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The following proclamation, announcing the blockade of the Cuban ports, was issued today:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—A PROCLAMA-
TION.

Whereas, By a joint resolution passed by the Congress and approved April 20, 1898, and communicated to the Government of Spain, it was demanded that said Government at once relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba and withdraw its naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and the President of the United States was directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States to such extent as might be necessary to carry said resolution into effect; and

Whereas, In carrying into effect such resolution the President of the United States deems it necessary to set on foot and maintain a blockade of the north of Cuba, including all ports of said coast between Cardenas and Bahia Honda, and the port of Cienfuegos on the south coast of Cuba;

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, in order to enforce the said resolution, do hereby declare and proclaim that the United States of America has instituted and will maintain a blockade of the north coast of Cuba, including ports on said coast between Cardenas and Bahia Honda, and the port of Cienfuegos on the south coast of Cuba, aforesaid, in pursuance of the laws of the United States and the laws of nations applicable to such cases. An efficient force will be posted, so as to prevent the entrance and exit of vessels from the ports aforesaid. Any neutral vessel approaching said ports and attempting to leave the same without notice or knowledge of the establishment of such blockade will be duly warned by the commander of the blockading forces, who will indorse on her register the fact and the date of such warning and where such indorsement as made, and if the same vessel shall attempt to enter any blockaded port she will be captured and sent to the nearest convenient port for such proceedings against her and her cargo as prize as may be deemed advisable. Neutral vessels lying in any of the said ports at the time of the establish-

the volunteer army act. In the discussion of the issue of the proclamation, the President himself called attention to the fact that Congress has authorized no limit to the number of troops that may be called out. The volunteer army act provides the President shall issue his proclamation stating the number of men desired within such limits as may be fixed by law.

President McKinley, however, is not satisfied that his authority under law to call out men is yet sufficient, without express authorization by Congress of a stated limit. On account of this uncertainty Attorney General Griggs has been requested to give a decision.

LETTERS OF MARQUE.

Spanish Orgau Believes in Right
of Privateering.

MADRID, April 22.—El Epoca (Conservative) discusses the question of privateers, and expresses a doubt of the truth of the report that the United States has renounced this option, "inasmuch as America and Spain were the only nations that maintained the option at the Congress of Paris in 1856." The paper insists that all the arguments then adduced by the United States for upholding the option now are in favor of Spain, who will not renounce it.

El Epoca says also that "Spain does not consider fair the declaration of the neutral powers as to contraband of war, thus favoring one of the belligerents, namely, America," and it cites the case of England in 1885, who opposed stoutly the action of France in the Tonquin war in declaring rice contraband.

"All that England then alleged in favor of British subjects," says El Epoca, "can be urged by Spain respecting coal, which is the bread of life of industry, without which modern warfare is impossible."

Respecting the blockade of Cuba, El Epoca calls to mind and invites the attention of Europe to the fact that "both America and Spain accepted clause four in the declaration of Paris, providing that 'a blockade must be effective and not on paper.'"

El Epoca declares that twice the present American fleet would not be adequate to establish an effective blockade of Cuba. Moreover, under the established rules, a blockade requires previous notification to the authorities of Cuba and the powers, allowing all shipping a definite term to clear out of the blockaded ports.

BELIEVE HER SAFE.

Oregon and Marietta Left Callao
for Brazil on April 5.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald says: Learning that the Spanish torpedo gun vessel Temerario is still at Montevideo, naval officers heaved a sigh of relief and have ceased to worry about the safety of the battleship Oregon and the gunboat Marietta. The Oregon left Callao, Peru, April 5, and it is believed that during the 17 days which have since elapsed she has covered a distance 4,300 miles, which would place her at this time in about the vicinity of Montevideo.

There is reason to believe the Oregon and the Marietta when next heard from will be reported at Rio de Janeiro. Minister Bryan, the American representative to Brazil, has made arrangements for coaling the ships immediately upon their arrival. Brazil cannot refuse to permit the vessels to purchase sufficient coal to carry them to Key West, her neutrality obligations only requiring that she shall not permit her ports to be used as a base of operations by one power against another. After leaving Rio de Janeiro the Oregon and the Marietta will steam at once to Key West, where they will coal. They will then join the North Atlantic Squadron. I was told at the Navy Department today that the Nichtheroy had not sailed from Rio de Janeiro, and the officials state now that as war is now on between the United States and Spain the former Brazilian cruiser will be held at her present anchorage until the arrival of the Oregon and the Marietta, which will convey her to the United States. It has developed that Brazil declined to sell the Nichtheroy with her battery, so that when she starts for this country she will have no guns aboard.

PRESIDENT IS NOT SURE.

Asks Attorney-General If He Has
Authority to Call Volunteers.

NEW YORK, April 22.—A Herald Washington correspondent telegraphs. With a preamble to cover the present situation, a proclamation calling for 100,000 volunteers, couched essentially in the language of Abraham Lincoln's first call for troops, was prepared by the War Department and taken to the President shortly after he had signed

munition, and that she was trying to secure some from the Argentine Republic.

BLANCO EXPECTS WAR.

Making Active Preparations to De-
fend Havana.

TAMPA, April 22.—I am informed by an intelligent Englishman who left Havana yesterday that Captain General Blanco and the Spanish authorities have since the departure of Consul General Lee regarded war as inevitable and have been bending extraordinary energy to the concentration of troops and supplies in Havana. Nearly a hundred thousand troops have been assembled, of whom 40,000 are regulars and the rest volunteers. This disposition leaves Havana Province practically at the mercy of insurgents, who scoring the sham armistice, are reported unusually active. Several small engagements have occurred within the last week in which the Spanish say they have been successful.

General Blanco has openly announced his intention to defend Havana against the American fleet or army, or both. Another enrollment of volunteers has been made which includes nearly all able-bodied men in the city and province and 30,000 have been distributed. The new recruits are being constantly drilled at night, and as a consequence the city constantly resounds with war-like sounds. Residents of Havana exhibit enthusiasm and determination. Many of the wealthy classes are closing their houses and moving to the interior, anticipating a siege or bombardment.

THE PARIS MAY BE CAPTURED.

Union Liner Leaves Southampton
with Cargo of Ammunition.

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., April 22.—The steamer Paris of the American line, chartered by the United States Government, sailed at 2:15 p. m. for New York, though her regular sailing day is Saturday. She had 150 passengers, and her cargo included a quantity of guns and ammunition. There was great enthusiasm among the crowds on the docks, and the band of the Union Steamship Company's steamer Britain played "Yankee Doodle" as the Paris steamed seaward. The Paris passed Hurst Castle at 3:35 p. m.

LONDON, April 22.—The Daily Mail says: The Spanish embassy notified the Madrid Government of the departure of the Paris, and it is believed that fast cruisers from Cadiz and Corunna will try to intercept her. The Liverpool correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: Surprise was expressed here today (Friday) that the Paris should have sailed unescorted, especially as there were rumors in the Mersey that Spanish war vessels were waiting to intercept her off the south coast of Ireland. Yet the passengers of the Paris were assured of their perfect safety. The Chronicle publishes a rumor that the American liner Paris had already been captured by Spanish warships.

TOPEKA IS REPORTEDLY SUNK.

New Cruiser Bought By U. S. Goes
Down Off Falmouth.

LONDON, April 22.—The Daily Mail says this morning that it is stated in Falmouth shipping circles that the American cruiser Topeka, formerly the Diogenes, which left Falmouth on the evening of Tuesday, April 19th, foundered in collision with the bark Albatross at midnight on Thursday. According to the Daily Mail, the captain of the Albatross asserts that after the collision the steamer, whose name he did not ascertain, flashed a light and suddenly disappeared. He believed she founded.

Mission a Failure.

HAVANA, April 22.—The committee that went early in the week to Santa Cruz del Sur as agents of the autonomists to try and persuade the insurgents to accept the armistice offered by Spain will be back in Havana Sunday, it is expected. Its mission was a failure. It did not even get a chance to speak to the insurgent leaders whom it was asking to turn to peace.

Same Old Story.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The following was received from a Washington correspondent late tonight: Secretary of State Sherman is expected to resign from the Cabinet in the near future. Mr. Sherman has had very little to do with the important actions of the State Department during the crisis with Spain, and it is stated on high authority tonight that a change in the Secy. of State has been decided upon, and

that it will possibly occur within the next week or ten days. It is understood that Assistant Secretary of State Day is to be promoted to the head of the Department.

Battle Story Not Confirmed.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 22.—A special to the Times-Union and Citizen from Lantana says:

"An eye-witness has just arrived from Boynton and reports a supposed transport vessel southward bound, guarded by a man-of-war, pursued by a monitor, keeping up a heavy running fire."

"This dispatch was dated at 10 a. m.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—There is no confirmation of this story here.

Cuba Blockaded.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Cables were received by the Navy Department announcing that Rear Admiral Sampson had instituted a blockade of the northern ports of Cuba and on the strength of this a formal proclamation was issued by the President notifying the powers that an effectual blockade existed.

Coal All Bought Up.

BUENOS AIRES, April 22.—All the coal available here and at Rio de Janeiro has been purchased by English and American agents at the latter town. The Oregon and Marietta will take the Nictheroy to the United States. A battalion of Spanish volunteers has been organized and equipped to go to Cuba.

Will See Service.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—Orders have been issued to intercept and seize the Catalina and Miguel Joves, the Spanish ships which left here last night. The Louisiana naval reserves will be put in service tomorrow, part going to Mobile and the main body to the mouth of the river.

Armistice at an End.

LONDON, April 22.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily News says the Government has instructed General Blanco to declare the armistice in Cuba ended.

WAR NOTES.

Commander Sampson has been elevated to the rank of Rear Admiral.

The capture of Arthur Sewall's ship Shenandoah by the Spanish is reported.

The British press is strongly supporting the position the United States has taken.

Governor Budd of California has authorized calling the entire guard of the State into service.

FAVOR THE CABLE

Committee Recommends Exclusive Franchise to Japan.

MORE MONEY FOR THIS SESSION

Legislative Funds Running Low.
House Committee Reports
on Rapid Transit.

SENATE.

Sixty-sixth Day, May 3.
The special committee considering the cable bill reported recommending the passage of the bill with an amendment giving an exclusive franchise for 20 years for a cable between Honolulu and Japan. The committee believed that the franchise affecting the Islands in the South Pacific should not be exclusive. The report was received to be considered with the bill. The recommendation of the committee is as follows:

In the opinion of this committee, the matter of cable communication of these Islands with the outside world comes next to annexation, and if obtained, will build up this port, so that it will be known as the "Queenstown of the Pacific," and will confer on Honolulu relatively the same advantages and prosperity that the Reciprocity Treaty gave to the Islands as a whole.

The bill introduced gave the Pacific Cable Co. an exclusive franchise for 20 years from and beyond the Hawaiian Islands to any other Islands in the Pacific Ocean and to Japan; the committee is willing to recommend an exclusive franchise for 20 years between these Islands and Japan, but not to any other Islands in the Pacific Ocean, and have therefore amended Section 1, so that the exclusive franchise to Japan will not cover any Islands or places between these Islands and Japan, that lie south of the tenth degree or parallel of north latitude, thus leaving all other Islands that may or might be necessary for the purpose of laying a cable from here to Australia or New Zealand open and untrammeled with any exclusive franchise from these Islands.

The company now seeking the benefit of the Act and the exclusive franchise to Japan is about the only one that has ever applied without asking for a subsidy, and from what your committee can learn mean business and we may confidently expect within two years to be connected with the United States by cable.

The right of laying a cable between here and the Pacific Coast of the United States is not exclusive nor was an exclusive right asked for that portion of the line. The principal reason of granting an exclusive right between here and Japan, is that the cost of laying is great (estimated at \$10,000,000), and if that amount of money should be spent, the projectors would naturally want some assurance that they would not have opposition between here and Japan for some time.

This committee think as long as no exclusive franchise is granted between these Islands, the north west coast of America and the Islands of the Pacific Ocean that lie south of the tenth degree of north latitude, no objection can be made by any foreign power whose interests are paramount or controlling in this part of the world.

The report concludes by incorporating its recommendations relative to the Islands of the North Pacific.

The Committee on Passed Bills announced that the bill to appoint an additional temporary Circuit Judge and a bill accepting the Penal Laws compiled by S. M. Ballou, had been presented to the President for his approval.

The bill authorizing the Government to acquire and preserve ancient heiaus and puuhonua or the sites or remains thereof passed second reading.

The bill defining the eligibility of persons to hold public office passed second reading and went to the Judiciary Committee.

The Public Lands Committee recommended that \$36,000 be appropriated for a new road from Kailua to Nahiku, Maui. After some discussion and examination of the surveyor's map, the item passed.

An item of \$2,500 for Court house at Kalina, Hawaii, was also passed.

On motion of Senator Holstein an item of \$5,000 for a new road at Hookena, North Kona, and \$2,000 for road crusher, was inserted in the appropriation bill.

Minister Damon's appropriation bill for \$15,000 additional for expenses of the present session of the Legislature passed first reading.

Senator Holstein asked for an itemized account of the expenses of the President and suite to the United States.

The light wine and beer license bill was made the special order for Wednesday.

Special appropriation bill 22, passed second reading as a whole and went to the Revision Committee.

Upon recommendation of the Judiciary Committee the bill, relating to notice of increased assessment of taxes and property, passed second reading.

The Judiciary Committee reported recommending the passage of the House bill abolishing the payment of one-half the fines for opium conviction to the informant. The report was accepted to be taken up with the bill.

The Public Lands Committee recommended the passage of the Land Act framed by the President. The report of the committee and the amendments

made by them will be taken up with the bill.

The House bill permitting the withdrawal of alcohol free of duty from the Customs House for the use of the Queen's Hospital was recommended by the Commerce Committee. The bill passed second reading. Third reading was set for Wednesday.

The Senate also passed at second reading the House bill fixing the duty on spirituous liquors, etc., made from materials other than grape juice. The bill as passed by the House stipulated that such beverages mentioned in the bill, if containing 9 per cent and not more than 14 per cent of alcohol, should be subject to pay a duty of 60 cents per gallon; more than 14 per cent and not more than 21 per cent of alcohol, should pay a duty of \$1 per gallon. It also provided that sake, if containing not more than 17 per cent of alcohol, should be subject to pay a specific duty of 60 cents per gallon.

The amendments recommended by the committee and adopted by the Senate changed the percentage governing the specific duty from 14 to 17 per cent, and struck out the proviso for sake. The latter change was made on the ground that the amended percentage would include sake as well as other liquors under the 60 cents per gallon duty.

HOUSE.

Rep. Pogue read the report of the special committee on the Rapid Transit bill, in part, as follows:

"All of the amendments proposed by the Minister of the Interior are for more specifically defining as well as limiting the rights of the association and others. The amendments proposed to Section 8 we do not approve of as we do not believe that the practice of having mail boxes on passenger cars will work well. Again by another amendment, mail carriers are granted free transportation on all cars of the association and we believe that this should suffice and would be in practice far better than mail boxes. We do therefore recommend that this amendment be laid upon the table, but all other amendments with amendments proposed, be adopted."

Report laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

House bill 57, relating to foreign corporations was made the special order of the day for Wednesday.

Second reading of House bill 65, relating to rapid transit, with report of committee on the bill. One member explained the work of the committee and the disposition of the amendments made by the Minister of the Interior.

The amended sections as proposed by the committee were referred back to the Printing Committee to be reprinted. Rep. Kahalelio was appointed on the committee to assist Rep. Paris. Rep. Robertson stated that he had been the one largely instrumental in getting the bill into its present muddle and should by rights, assist in the work of taking out the tangles.

Third reading of House bill 72, relating to barbed wire fences. Unanimously passed.

Report 108, relating to registry of deeds, was laid on the table to be considered with the appropriation bill.

First reading of Senate bill 35, amendment to the Session Laws of 1895, relating to the National Guard of Hawaii. Rules suspended and the bill read second time by title. Referred to the Military Committee.

House adjourned at 11 a.m.

COMMISSIONER.

The Official Letter Jos. Marsden Will Carry.

Following is the commission which Jos. Marsden will carry to Europe in his quest for laborers and settlers for Hawaii:

Sanford B. Dole, President of the Republic of Hawaii, To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting: Know ye, that reposing especial trust and confidence in the wisdom, integrity and ability of Joseph Marsden, Esq., ex-Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry, I have nominated and by and with the consent of the Cabinet do appoint him a Special Commissioner of the Government of the Republic of Hawaii, for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the various sources from which a desirable class of immigrants may be obtained as laborers and settlers in the Hawaiian Islands.

And I do authorize him in the pursuit of his investigations, to meet and confer with the authorities of various governments and all other persons having such matters in charge.

And I do hereby pray and request all persons in authority to favorably receive and, as there may be opportunity, to assist him, the said Joseph Marsden, Esq., offering to do the same to all those who shall in like manner be recommended to me.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of Hawaii to be hereunto affixed.

Written at Honolulu this thirtieth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

SANFORD B. DOLE.
By the President:
HENRY E. COOPER,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

FOR VICTORIA, R.
Britishers to Fittingly Observe Her Majesty's Birthday.

Over 50 of the leading British residents assembled at the Pacific Club last evening to formulate a proper celebration of the 79th Anniversary of Queen Victoria's Birthday.

On motion of Dr. McKibbin seconded by Mr. A. S. Cleghorn, H. B. M.'s Commissioner W. J. Kenny was elected chairman and on motion of D. Logan seconded by Robert Catton, W. Horace Wright was elected secretary.

After a brief discussion, on motion of D. Logan seconded by Dr. McKib-

bin it was decided that the meeting appoint a committee to make arrangements for a ball to be given on the evening of May 24th with the British Commissioner and Consul-General as honorary chairman. Such committee to have power to add to its number.

On motion of Robert Catton seconded by A. S. Cleghorn it was decided that the price of tickets for the ball should be \$2.50 to admit a gentleman and ladies.

The committee having been named, the meeting adjourned and the committee organized and appointed a committee consisting of the chairman, vice-chairman, secretary and Messrs. Catton and Dall to subdivide it into sub-committees which was subsequently done as follows:

Finance—F. M. Swanzey, W. G. Irwin, W. W. Wright, John Phillips and A. S. Cleghorn.

Reception—W. L. Stanley, Dr. H. V. Murray, T. B. Starkey, Rev. V. H. Kitcat, Rev. Alex. Mackintosh and W. Horace Wright.

Decoration—Geo. L. Dall, J. Lucas, J. Lightfoot, F. Davy, F. Harrison and W. White.

Floor—J. S. Walker, A. St. M. MacKintosh, E. B. Thomas, A. Garvie and T. Black.

Refreshments—Robert Catton, W. H. Pain, S. J. Weddick, W. W. Wright, W. Lishman and W. C. Sproull.

Printing and Advertising—Daniel Logan, H. L. Herbert, George Harris, T. Smith and W. Horace Wright.

It was understood that the several sub-committees would at once enter upon the discharge of their duties.

The meeting and committees adjourned to the call of the chair and their several chairmen.

Races June 11.

A couple of new horses for the June 11th races have been put in training on the track at Kapiolani park during this week. Some fine work is being done out there every day in trials with harness horses, and the best ones are yet to go to the track. There is still much talk of the two-in-three heats plan, but lately more attention is being given to the runners, as a number of regulation dark horses are under the saddle.

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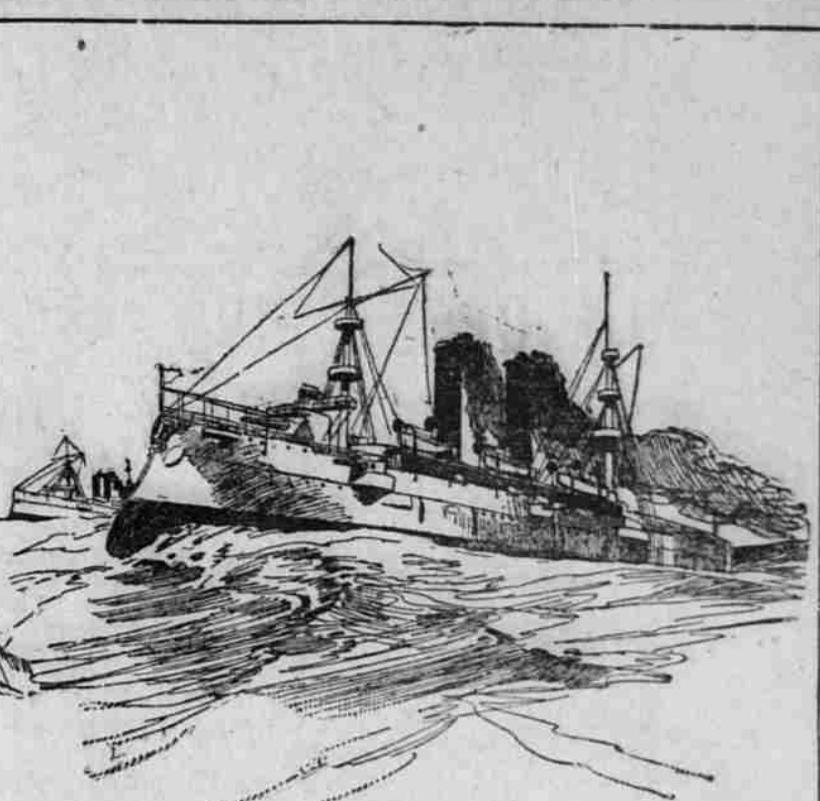
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Returned Goods.—We are always willing to exchange or refund money on goods bought of us which are not entirely satisfactory, when returned to us in good condition within a reasonable time after purchase, but with the distinct understanding that all such goods returned will have all charges paid.

REPORT ON WHARF

**Senate Lays Right to Purchase
Bill on the Table.**

KAPIOLANI PARK BILLS TABLED

Cable Franchise Act Deferred.
Light Wine and Beer Act
is Passed.

SENATE.

Sixty-seventh Day, May 4.

Cecil Brown, P. C. Jones, Co. Bolte, Mark Robinson and John Ena were elected members of the Council of State by the Senate. Senators Wilder, Waterhouse, Wright and McCandless were also placed in nomination but declined to run. Other nominees were J. A. Kennedy, J. B. Atherton and George Carter.

The Special Committee that has been considering the bill to grant the Oahu railway wharf privileges made a report recommending that the bill be laid on the table. The report describes the purposes of the bill and makes a resume of the proceedings now being had in the Courts on the wharf question. It briefly outlines the conditions of the lease of land to the railway company in 1890, and the Government's claim for obtaining possession of the land after 90 days notice. The report further states in part:

The Government has rested its claim in this case on the right given to the Minister of the Interior by this agreement, and that the Government has the right to take the property for public wharves, and that such public use is superior to that proposed by the railway company.

The railway company, on the other hand, claims that its wharf plan presents superior public advantages over that of the Government.

In regard to the question as to whether the Legislature should take up and decide questions of this nature your committee are of the opinion that all cases which can be settled by the Court should be left for the Court to settle.

As legislators, we were elected to pass appropriations and make laws for the country, but not to execute the laws or to sit as a court of equity.

The Legislature has the power to interfere with the policy of the Executive, but in our opinion it is unwise to do so unless the course being pursued by them is manifestly unjust, or is against the public interests.

The report states that the case now on trial between the Minister of the Interior and the railway company is not one in which parties would unjustly suffer loss unless the Legislature authorized the settlement of the claims, for this company has the advantage in going to Court of being backed up by laws which grant liberal rights and privileges.

The Committee believe that, because of this right of the company to go to Court, it would not be right or proper for the Legislature to interfere with the Executive. The report concludes:

Honolulu harbor is so limited that your committee wish to express with emphasis our view that the Government should obtain and retain control of all the water front possible in the harbor, for it seems plain to us that in the near future it will be necessary to expend much larger sums of money for developing the wharf capacity of the harbor than any individual company or corporation, would be ready to spend for that purpose.

The report was adopted.

Senator Holstein reported to the Senate on the visit of the Committee to Molokai settlement. The committee expressed the heartiest commendation of the conduct of settlement affairs and of the appearance of the settlement. The report briefly described the visit and stated that but few complaints had been received from the members of the settlement. The committee stated that the water question would be passed by as an appropriation of \$20,000 had been inserted in the loan bill and the Board of Health had the matter under consideration. At the meeting held at Kalauapapa in the afternoon requests were made by the afflicted. They wished their rations of flour, bread and rice placed on a basis of money valuation, that awa and opium be allowed those formerly in the habit of using them, that kerosene oil be allowed at the rate of one quart per person, that the mail route be changed from Kaunakakai and Honolulu direct to the settlement, that a resident Magistrate be allowed them. They ask that \$2,500 be appropriated for a wharf. They also ask for coffee shops for which a \$1,000 appropriation was made at the last session. Their final request is that their relatives be allowed to visit them semi-annually.

The committee stated that the majority of the complaints has been presented to the Board of Health for consideration. The committee stated that

upon investigation it was found that the rations furnished the members of the settlement were ample. In conclusion the committee said that they deeply appreciated the work of the noble Sisters and Brothers there residing for their help and assistance in rendering comfort to the suffering and afflicted in that distressed colony. The report was received by the Senate.

The light wine and beer license bill came up on third reading. Senator Baldwin's motion to indefinitely postpone the bill was lost, as was also his motion to amend to require the approval of the Executive Council before the granting of a license and to strike out the requisition for the endorsement of a majority of the electors. The bill then passed third reading by a vote of 8 to 5.

The House bill requiring notice of an increase in the assessment on property passed third reading.

It was announced that the President had signed the bill providing for the temporary appointment of a Circuit Judge, the bill approving the application of the Penal Laws.

Minister Cooper gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill amending the law relating to Chinese immigration.

The answer of Minister Cooper to the questions presented by Senator Kepoiak relative to the wharf at Kalauapapa were read and received.

The House bill regulating the duty on sake to 60 cents passed third reading by a vote of 8 to 5.

The bill allowing the withdrawal free of duty of alcohol from the Customs House by the Queen's Hospital passed third reading.

At 11:45, the Senate adjourned to 1:30 o'clock.

At the afternoon session, the land act prepared by the President was taken up and passed with the exception of Section 2, stricken out. This section permitted the Executive Council to expend proceeds from sale of public lands for the purchase of other lands for public purposes. The opposition to this provision was on the belief that it placed too much authority in the hands of the Executive. Third reading of the bill was set for Friday.

The Senate laid on the table the bill to allow leaseholders of the Kapiolani park lots to purchase their lease holds, and the bill providing for the reversion of the lots to the Government at the expiration of the terms of the leases.

It was only after considerable discussion that action was taken. Senator McCandless thinks the leaseholders have a "soft snap" and said so very plainly. He argued that the beach lots are absolutely necessary for the health of the poor people of the city, that those particular lots are practically the only ones left to the Government for such purposes. He feared that the leaseholders have a desire to obtain possession of the lots by hook or crook and that unless the Legislature took definite action they would pass out of the control of the Government.

The Senator stated that even though the Government still held the right for free passage along the beach for the public, the leaseholders were not disposed to permit such passage and made disagreeable remarks about people who went along.

Senator Brown explained the conditions of the leases and the understanding with the park association when they were first obtained. He stated that in many instances the leases had cost the holders several thousand dollars, that in addition to the rent paid the Government they paid taxes on the improvements, that their houses were all expensively built. The bills were then both laid on the table.

The cable bill came up for short discussion. The bill was read and Minister Cooper said he wished to state that the Executive was opposed to the bill in its present form. It seemed to specify the company to which the cable franchise should be given. There seemed to be no restrictions to the franchise by the President or Cabinet or any other officer of the Government.

There were two rival companies before Congress at the present time and there might be serious objections by Congress if an exclusive arrangement were entered into. The Minister asked that further time be taken for consideration of the bill. The bill was deferred to Monday.

The \$15,000 additional appropriation for the present session of the Legislature passed on second reading.

The bill amending the opium act, relating to the provision for fines, was referred to the special committee having the opium bill in charge.

The House bill prohibiting the erection of barbed wire fences passed first and second readings.

The Joint Judiciary Committee was made a Conference Committee on request of the House.

At 3:30 o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Rep. Wilder reported for the Committee on Passed Bills handling the House bill 39, relating to Tax Appeal Courts to the Minister of the Interior. It had been handed the President on April 12th, and had remained over the ten days without veto or signing.

Rep. Robertson reported for the Judiciary Committee on House Bill 73, relating to descent of property. Committee recommended passage.

Rep. Loebenstein reported for the Committee on Public Lands on House Bill 56, "An Act to extend certain provisions of the Land Act of 1895, to private lands," in part as follows:

"There seems to be no good reason for the framing of this law, the Government now possesses vast tracts of land suitable to all the varied purposes and demands of agricultural, pastoral and homestead development. House bill 52, which provides for the surrender of Government tracts by the lessees thereof, in exchange for a portion of such area not to exceed 60 acres, which bill has received the fav-

orables consideration of your honorable body, will result in still further swelling the amount of Government land available for many years to come."

"The bill in question is of doubtful utility and it is safe to assume that only in a few isolated instances would the occasion arise when the opportunity so afforded would be availed of by property and land owners—and then only in respect to such lands of questionable value. Again, as a business proposition the measure proposed would hardly commend itself."

Report laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Rep. Robertson reported on petition 98, asking for an appropriation of \$300 for damages sustained by C. K. Aiua during the recent storm. The recommendation of the committee that the petition be referred to the Supreme Court for hearing and determination, was adopted.

Rep. Achl reported on the trip of the special committee to Molokai.

"After resting at the Visitor's Home, the committee was conducted to the Bishop Home, and after the inspection by the committee they were satisfied that the place was being conducted in a neat and tidy manner, the dormitories and clothing of the girls and the women in this Home was found to be clean, and well taken care of, and everything about the place indicated that it was managed in the most careful and efficient manner. The girls said they were well supplied and did not lack anything, and to all appearances, they appeared to be happy and contented. There are now in this Home 133 inmates, to wit: 73 adult women and 60 girls. The party next visited the Baldwin Home.

"This place is conducted in a neat and very efficient manner, the dormitories surround a large area, and to all appearance this Home furnishes a very comfortable home for the people who are living there. This Home is under the supervision of Mr. Dunton and four other men. There are now in this Home 142 inmates, of which 82 are boys from 5 to 20 years of age and 40 adults. This Home consists of 51 buildings of all kinds. They are allowed two bullocks each week by the Government. There has been formed a band from among the boys, and they show great proficiency in the use of their instruments. To all appearance these people are happily situated in the Baldwin Home. From the Baldwin Home your committee inspected the butcher shop carried on by the Board of Health. Your committee found this place to be clean and well cared for, and the cattle slaughtered in this place were in good order and condition. From this place your committee returned to Kalauapapa, and at 1 p.m., April 30, the committees of both Houses had a meeting with the lepers nearly 300 of whom attended the meeting. Your committee invited the lepers to state grievances and necessities. The following are the more important matters that they asked for:

1. That the lepers be allowed to use awa and opium.

2. That their postmaster be paid \$20 per month.

3. That the Board of Health supply each leper with one quart of kerosene oil per month.

4. That letters be sent direct from Honolulu to Kalauapapa, and not to Pukoo.

5. That the lepers be supplied with 25 pounds of paiai per week, instead of 21 pounds.

6. That the Government provide wood at the store the same as other goods and merchandise.

7. That the Board of Health pay for the digging of the graves of the dead.

8. That the sum of \$3,500 be appropriated for a wharf at Kalauapapa.

9. That the Government establish coffee shops at Kalauapapa and Kalawao.

10. That the cemetery at Kalauapapa be fenced.

11. That a resident District Magistrate be appointed.

12. That the officers of the Board of Health be separate and distinct from the officers of the Government.

13. That the Board of Health be not allowed to take down the fence and turn animals in the place where lepers now cultivate.

14. That the price of articles of food be regulated the same as the price of paiai.

"Your committee and the committee of the Senate had a consultation with the President of the Board of Health, in which the President of the Board of Health stated that that body would make satisfactory arrangements in regard to petitions 1, 4, 6, 7, 10 and 13.

"In regard to petitions 1, 11 and 12, your committee do not consider that they are proper requests and should not be considered. In regard to petition No. 2, this is a matter entirely within the province of the postal authorities. The House might however take this matter into consideration when the appropriation bill is before the House. In regard to petitions Nos. 5 and 14, in the opinion of your committee the Board of Health has done all that can properly be done for the benefit of the lepers. Petition No. 8, is a matter that can be very well put off until some future time.

"In regard to petition No. 15, your committee is of the opinion that the strict prohibition of the friends or relatives of the lepers from going to see their afflicted relatives is something that the people feel to be very hard and is one of the principal reasons why so many people afflicted with leprosy hide themselves and do not go to the settlement. Your committee is of the opinion that it would be wise for the Board of Health to relax the rule a little relating to people going to see their relatives at the settlement.

"It appeared to some of the members of the committee that there are now at the settlement a few people who have not got leprosy. Your committee would therefore think that these people and others from whom all signs of the disease have disappeared

should be examined again, because your committee do not think it is proper for the Government to keep people who are not lepers at the leper settlement.

"The great need according to the observation of the committee at the settlement was the lack of a sufficient supply of water at Kalauapapa at the present time. Your committee therefore consider that it is proper that a sufficient appropriation be made for the purpose of supplying the people at Kalauapapa with as good a supply as the people at Kalawao have; if the settlement be supplied with an ample water supply, it will allow the planting of trees in large numbers and in the course of time supply abundant firewood for the settlement.

"Your committee would therefore recommend that a sufficient appropriation be made for the purpose of laying a sufficiently large water pipe to carry the water from Waikolu to Kalauapapa or to the Bishop Home.

"W. C. ACHL,
"L. L. McCANDLESS,
"S. W. KAAL."

"I concur in the above report with the exception of the statement that petition No. 8, that the sum of \$3,500 be appropriated for a wharf at Kalauapapa and the building of such a wharf has been delayed for so many years now, that I consider that something should be done at this session of the Legislature. I would therefore recommend that the sum of \$3,000 be inserted in the appropriation bill for such a wharf."

"A. V. GEAR."

Attorney-General Smith announced his intention to introduce a bill relating to appeals from the decision of District Magistrates. Under suspension of rules, the bill was read first time by title.

Minister Damon announced his intention to introduce a bill relating to further provision for payment of current accounts. Under suspension of rules, the bill was read first time by title.

Rep. Gear propounded the following questions to the Minister of the Interior:

"Will you please inform this House if it is a fact that the residents of Kalihii are unable to get water from the Government pipes from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. If such is a fact will you kindly state the reason for same; also state whether or not the Government has inserted any item in the appropriation bill to provide for a pumping plant at Kalihii as recommended in your biennial report by the Superintendent of the Honolulu Water Works?"

House bill 52, relating to the amendment of Part 5 of the Land Act of 1895, passed third reading.

The bill relating to general employment agency was read second time by title and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Second reading of House bill 73, relating to descent of property. Report of the committee, recommending passage, adopted. Third reading set for Friday.

Rep. Gear reported on the following bills for the Committee on Health and Education:

1. House bill 80, relating to the sprinkling of clothes with the mouth. Committee recommended passage. Laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

2. House bill 70, relating to cemeteries. Committee recommended passage. Report laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

3. House bill relating to veterinary medicine. Committee recommended passage. Report laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

4. That the Board of Health give notice of his intention to introduce an act to regulate the receipts from the store at the leper settlement.

Second reading of House bill 56, relating to the Land Act of 1895. Consideration postponed until Monday.

Second reading and passage of House bill 80, relating to sprinkling clothes with the mouth. Committee report to pass the bill, adopted. Third reading set for Thursday.

Second reading and passage of House bill 70, relating to cemeteries. Third reading set for Thursday.

Second reading of House bill 79, relating to veterinary medicine. Postponed until Monday.

House adjourned at 12 m.

In Olaa.

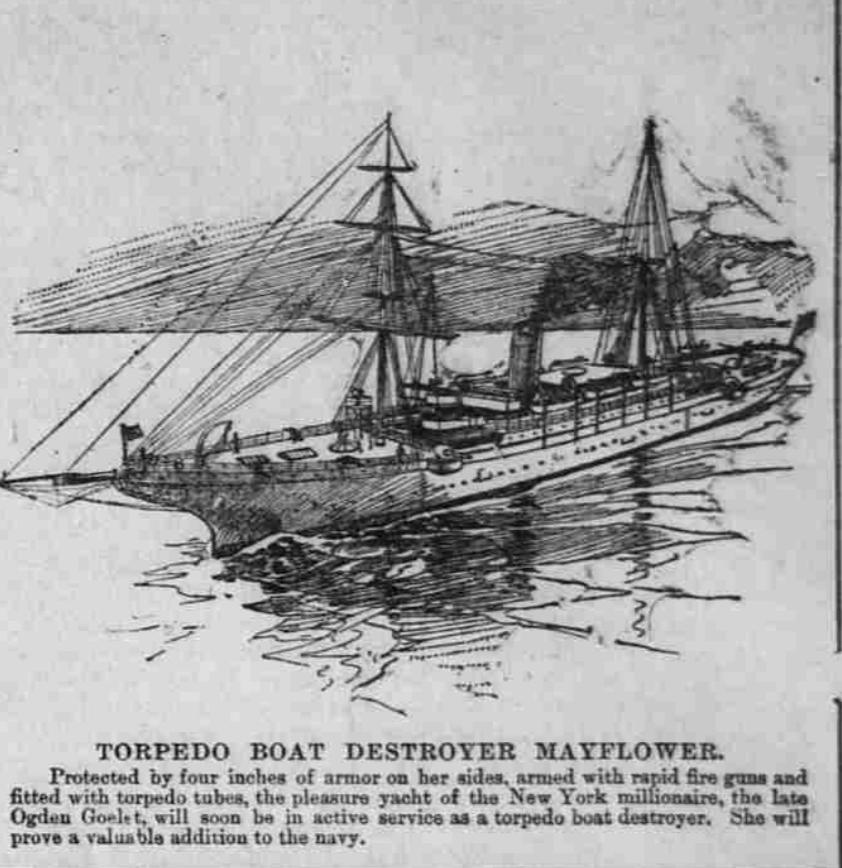
(Hilo Herald).

"Olaa never looked better nor the coffee prospects brighter than now," remarked a gentleman who made a trip through the district last week. "The trees are flourishing and blossoms have set in some instances on trees only a year and a half old. Coffee has been a surprise to most people who do not go up there frequently and if those who doubt the advisability of embarking in the enterprise want to be convinced of their mistake they have only to make a trip."

THE BEST REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

(From the Fairhaven (N. Y.) Register.)

Mr. James Rowland of this village, states that for twenty-five years his wife has been a sufferer from rheumatism. A few nights ago she was in such pain that she was nearly crazy. She sent Mr. Rowland for the doctor, but he had read of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and instead of going to the physician he went to the store and secured a bottle of it. His wife did not approve of Mr. Rowland's purchase at first, but nevertheless applied the Balm thoroughly and in an hour's time was able to go to sleep. She now applies it whenever she feels an ache or a pain and finds that it always gives relief. He says that no medicine which she had used ever did her as much good. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.



Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....MAY 6, 1898

War between the United States and Spain has been declared, and the first blood has been drawn. The mail due on Saturday will bring interesting and exciting items of news.

EXPERIENCED FIGHTERS.

Anyone who looks over the register of the American navy, will see the names of many men who, in the American Civil war, saw hard and desperate fighting at the forts below New Orleans, in Mobile Bay and elsewhere. While these men were young and held no superior rank, they learned much, with great rapidity, from men like Farragut and Porter. There could not be more effective object lessons in naval warfare to the men who now command the American fleets, than the dashing movements of not only those commanders, but of many others who did marvelous things. The capture of the ironclad Albemarle was made almost before the eyes of Admiral Miller and his associates.

It is also true of the American army that there are men now living in the South as well as the North, who have seen more actual warfare on a large scale than the average officers of the European armies. Only the commanding officers of those armies have had the training and practical education of the Americans. The military campaigns, during the last 40 years, in Europe have been short, and consisted mainly of war in the open country, while the war in America consisted of battles between armies so hidden in the forests that they could not see each other.

For these reasons, the world will expect that the military and naval operations by the American forces will be of the most brilliant kind.

THE KATAHDIN.

It is just possible that the ram Katahdin may create a revolution in naval warfare. This craft is the invention of Admiral Ammen, and it is his belief that she will prove very destructive to battleships. Her ram is of enormous power and weight. It has the shape of the turtle back, and is painted green. The constructors' theory is that shot and shell will glance from her oval deck. Her ramming power is so great, that she will easily penetrate through any thickness of iron and will not become entangled in the hull it strikes.

Its advantage as against torpedoes has not been tried. It is apparent that the naval authorities will give this ram a trial, as the dispatches state that it has been attached to the Flying Squadron.

The little Monitor and the big Merrimac, in 1862, revolutionized naval warfare. The Katahdin may create another revolution. Admiral Ammen believes that it will, and the Navy Department asked Congress for the money with which to construct it. The substitution of rams for cannon balls, if successful, would create a weary feeling among naval constructors, and might induce the nations to hold a conference on the subject of armaments.

Though the great American sea fighters are no longer living, there are a score of men in the American navy with the "flag rank," who have had, in actual naval service and in naval battles, more experience than the naval officers of even Great Britain, and far more experience than the officers of the Spanish navy.

NAVAL STRATEGY.

In the book recently published, titled "Drake and the Tudor Navy," the author of which is Julian S. Corbett, an interesting and fascinating account is given, in the second volume of Admiral Drake's characteristics as fighting man. At the present moment when the United States are probably at war with Spain, a study of the achievements of a fighting admiral like Drake, who fought the Spanish Armada and was known to the Spanish people as the Dragon, is especially interesting.

Three hundred years after his remarkable victories over the Spaniards, the admirals of the United States have organized a naval campaign so far as we can now see, on the principles which guided Drake in his assaults on the Spanish power. An excellent record was kept of his strategic plans. These would have had more value if Queen Elizabeth had not vacillated in her policy, and undermined him. But whenever permitted, he executed his schemes with marvelous success. It is said by naval writers that he anticipated the best of the modern theories of naval attack. He refused to remain for a moment on the defensive. He sought the enemy's sources of supply

at once, the point where he could best conduct the movements of his fleets.

While we have no information whatever regarding the plans of the American fleet, the dispatches, vague as they are, intimate that it had left Hampton Roads on a distinct mission. It probably had in view the same objective points that Drake had 300 years ago, when he captured Santiago, Cartagena and San Domingo. It would indeed be a singular coincidence in history, if this should prove to be the case.

In the case of the Armada, Drake refused to remain on the defensive and fought the Spaniards on their own coast.

But those were days when coal was not the great necessity of the fighting ship. The winds dealt equitably with both combatants. It cost nothing. But neither side could monopolize it, or store it up in ports, and make it a base of operations. As coal becomes a necessity of warfare just as food and ammunition are necessities, and, moreover, it takes the place of wind, it seems as if Drake's theory of warfare would be modified, after 300 years of advancing knowledge on the subject. But, after all, the principles of strategy do not change.

Should the Spaniards abandon Cuba, and await on the soil of Spain an attack by the American forces, naval men will watch with great interest the manner in which the American vessels may be supplied with coal at a distance of 2,500 miles from their bases of coal supply. It is suggested that coal transports will attend and supply them. But if this can be done, and there is some doubt about it, then our own Islands will be of little value as a strategic point in the Pacific. If a hundred transports can supply with coal the American fleet cruising off the coast of Spain, then a hundred transports may supply a hostile fleet cruising off the coast of California. Of what use then would Hawaii be as a base of supplies? Once make transports a reliable bases of supplies, and they become immediately the most efficient strategic points, excepting for the refitting of vessels.

INDUSTRIES.

No doubt there are a number of persons on these Islands, who are much interested in flowers, plants, and to some extent in their economical uses. There are some experiments made in their cultivation. There is, however, as much difference between amateur experiments in cultivation and "business" cultivation, as there is between militia parade drills and active warfare.

For many years the finest winter lettuce and cucumbers were brought to New York City, in car loads from the hot houses in Cambridge near Boston. Why were they not raised near New York? The retail dealers said: "No one knows how to do it." The Boston gardeners said: "The climate of New York is unfavorable, even under glass." The agricultural papers said: "It is a shame that the people near New York do not raise those fine hot house vegetables." And so years went on. In the meantime and for many years, the late Charles A. Dana was producing for his own use in his hot houses on Long Island, not 20 miles from N. Y. the very finest lettuce and cucumbers. At last a German gardener on the outskirts of Brooklyn began in a small way to cultivate these vegetables for the market and his intelligent neighbors followed his example, and not long afterwards the Cambridge people met with the most serious competition. Charles A. Dana was an amateur. The little German was a business man.

We sent to this port from Siam in 1881, several mangosteen plants. Many people are "interested" in securing this most delicious fruit of the tropics. But there was not interests enough in it to establish a Botanical Garden and pay for brains to conduct it. So with the lychee nuts. People in town have orange trees in full bearing, but they are not interested enough in fruit cultivation to spend time and money in making orange cultivation a business. There are several attractive orchid houses in this town. No one however, attempts to engage in the business of exporting rare orchids, or of teaching young people how to engage in it.

It is pretty well settled that many economic plants will grow here. What is needed is the brain and education in establishing successful business ventures with them. There's the rub. We have the acacia flowers in abundance here. We need some one who can put the best preparations from those flowers on the London market as the best prices. Some one must do a lot of very intelligent work. Such work must be paid for, just as all good brain work must be paid for, unless there is a "missionary" to do it.

THE NATIVE INCURABLES.

The Trustees of the Queen's Hospital request the Government to provide the sum of \$5,000 annually, for the maintenance of native Hawaiian consumptives, in separate and special wards to be erected on the hospital grounds.

The Trustees are willing to erect the necessary buildings on available sites and so guarded that the patients of the main hospital will not be in any danger from the contagion of "consumption." We understand that it is conceded that this can be done safely. If the separate wards are constructed on the hospital grounds, the expense of management will not be increased, and in many other ways economy can be practised. This branch of the subject is, however, one for medical experts to determine.

Should the public funds be used for the purpose of maintaining it? The relief of the sufferings of these incurables has a humane aspect.

The natives, owing to causes which need not now be discussed, are becoming less able as time passes, to take care of their sick and decrepit relatives. The suffering to be seen, in this class of people is already distressing. The absolute need of alm houses, such as exist in the "higher civilizations" is pressing.

Aside from this view, however, is the important sanitary aspect of the case. As it is now well settled that "consumption" is contagious, some way must be found to keep the disease within control. If it increases among the native people, it may reach an alarming stage, and finally injure the reputation of the Islands, as a health resort. The existence of the disease in Southern California begins to seriously affect the reputation of that section as a place for desirable residence. It is extremely important that the good reputation of these Islands should be preserved.

It may be said that too much has already been done for the natives. In comparison with other places, where the stronger races have obtained possession, more has been done for the original inhabitants here than elsewhere, much more perhaps. It is a difficult question to decide. It is not necessary to decide it. The question turns largely on sentiment and not on reason. Ours is the stronger race, and it has its duties to the weaker race. Our occupation of the Islands has not been entirely conducted in the ways that an intelligent and wise Christian civilization demands. But according to "business morals," we have done the natives no harm, and to some we have done great good. Instead of permitting their incurables to spread disease among their own people, and more rapidly destroy the race, effective measures should be taken to prevent it.

We must before long face the question of alm houses for the natives at least. We cannot escape it. The first step, however, should be in preventing the spread of disease. The recommendations of the Trustees of the Queen's Hospital seem to be reasonable and practicable.

THE PLANTERS AND THE INDUSTRIES.

It is one of the embarrassments of the situation here, that the planters, on business and selfish grounds, will oppose the development of small industries over the Islands. Of course there are always exceptions to be made in generalizing. For there are some planters who would not oppose the establishment of diversified industries.

But the average planter will reason in this way: "So long as the cultivation and production of sugar is the main industry, and upon which the laborers must rely, the rate of wages is largely within the control of the planting interest. The establishment of other industries may create a diversion, especially if it happens, that the returns from any of these new industries are larger to the laborer than the returns from plantation work. Why then should the planting interest encourage the establishment of that which may seriously injure it?" The argument is, from the ordinary business point of view, a sound one. We can hardly expect the planting interest to move in such a matter with any more alacrity than the small boy who is directed by his father to go into the garden and cut a switch, which is, he distinctly knows, to be used about his own legs.

It may be said in reply, that diversified small industries that give employment to women and children, will favorably affect the condition of the laborers on the plantations, by increasing their home comforts. This might be so, in some cases. But we accept it as a fact, that no class of laborers are, on the whole, very much in love with plantation life, and will escape from it, whenever better opportunities are offered. We are not criticising the planting interest for this condition of things. The same conditions exist in nearly all of the agricultural portions of the United States. The whole tendency of modern education, and sentiment, is towards independence upon the soil. Any new agricultural industry that enables a man to become his own master, is a movement hostile towards penal contract labor or cheap labor.

We should be surprised therefore if the planting interest became enthusiastic about creating diversified industries here, so long as it puts its faith in sugar. If it sees an end of sugar prosperity in the future, near or remote, it might encourage industries which may be utilized by the sugar plantations. But this aspect of the case, demands much foresight. Whether that faculty exists here is a matter of some doubt.

theological Senators, like the spiritual leaders in the British Parliament.

Possibly the immense increase in the number of sugar gods requires that accommodations be provided for them. The heiaus might be useful in this respect. These missionary Senators may believe with the philosopher Emerson, that "religion cannot rise above the condition of its votaries," and that the ancient religion of the Hawaiian is, on the whole, better adapted to the conditions of our present civilization, which must be the average of all the different nationalities here.

Senator McCandless will fervently favor this bill, because the restoration of the heathen temples will naturally restore the practise of offering human sacrifices. He may therefore see the "blackguards of the Advertiser" killed, roasted and offered up to Kamapua, in some temple, to the funeral music of Captain Berger's band.

The public should hesitate to approve of this bill, until it has received the approval of Mother Parker and Mother Rice, who still are with us, as representatives of that body of men and women who made every effort to destroy the heiaus, so that not one stone remained upon another. Even if Senator Rice shows a fondness for paganism and favors the bill, the public will expect Representative Isenberg, his nephew, to thoroughly sit down on it, when it reaches the House.

It is of course possible that this bill looks only to the mere preservation of relics. But it is altogether "too sudden," as the young women say, under certain circumstances. We are not quite prepared for it. It opens the way to strange practises. It may set the example for some Legislature a thousand years from the present time, to pass a law for the purchase and preservation of "Sheol."

KAMS WON.

Bested Bennington Lads in Maine Fund Ball Game.

Men of the U. S. Gunboat Bennington a short time ago, conceived the idea of playing a game of baseball against a local team, the proceeds to go toward swelling the Maine fund which all loyal Americans show the greatest zeal to increase. Yesterday afternoon was the consummation of this charitable scheme in the game between the Bennington nine and the team from Kamehameha on the Makiki baseball grounds. Nothing more pleasant in the matter of weather could be asked for at the beginning of the game. Rain came later. The crowd was larger than would reasonably be expected on a day such as Thursday, most of the members being Bennington men and other Americans.

The teams with their positions and in order of batting were as follows: Bennington—Babin, A. F., ss; Reyor, G. J., c.; Ducotey, W. J., 3b; Roadhouse, H. S., 2b; Reuter, C. P., r.f.; Flint, H. W., 1b; Long, P. A., c.f.; Becker, J., lf.; Ensign Smith, H. E., p. Kamehameha—Kekahuna, S., c.f.; Reuter, R., p.; Makanani, L., 1f.; Baker, C., r.f.; Paehaoe, C., 2b.; Cockett, F., 1b.; Burgess, J., 3b.; Kekuewa, D., c.; Harbottle, D., s.s.

Perhaps the least said about the game the better. The Navy boys played a very poor game. The pitching of Ensign H. E. Smith was along in the same line. Toward the last of the game he simply tossed the ball to the batters. The Kams, boys on the other hand, did remarkably good playing and piled up their runs so that at the end of the game they had 32 to 13 of the boys in blue. Makanani, Captain of the Kams, knocked the ball over right field fence in the second inning and scored a home run. A warm liner stopped by Flint was a feature of the game.

The runs by innings were as follows:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kamehameha	. . .	5	2	0	3	8	2	4
Bennington	. . .	1	0	1	6	0	4	13

Harry Wilder acted as umpire.

The Bennington band with Bugler Stolts as leader, furnished very acceptable music at the beginning and at intervals during the game.

HAD MANY PETITIONS.

Estimate of Repairs to Buildings for Public Schools.

The Commissioners disposed of much routine business in an hour and a half yesterday afternoon. The Committee on Repairs reported that \$20,000 will be needed for the present period. The repairs to school houses outside of the Honolulu district are estimated at \$17,201.48.

Twenty applications for positions as teachers or for transfer to other schools were read and referred to the Committee on Teachers.

The petition of Mrs. Sunter, who has taught in the schools for 15 years, for exemption from further examinations was referred to the Committee on Teachers.

The request for another teachers' examination was taken into consideration.

The resignation of Miss Chillingworth to take effect May 31, was referred to the Committee on Teachers.

Leave of absence for one year was granted Miss Kate Horner. The Board will select a substitute.

The request of Miss Cook for a raise of salary from September 1st last, to correspond with her second grade certificate, was approved.

The petitions of four teachers to be allowed to examine their examination

papers was referred to the Examination Committee.

The request of Miss Cora Hennigan for leave of absence from June 23, was granted.

A communication from J. F. Scott relative to teachers' examinations on Kauai was read.

From the Orient.

The Japan Mail says: The term of the lease of Kwang-chow to France by China is 25 years.

England has obtained permission to prolong the Burmese railways to Yunnan.

England will spend two million sterling in the construction of an arsenal and dockyard at Wei-hai-wei.

A French post master is to be appointed for China, after the postal affairs shall have been separated from the customs.

A report from Canton states that the authorities there have issued a notification strictly prohibiting the export of rice.

The Deutsche Dampfschiffs Rheder zu Hamburg, or Kingsland line, have sold their fleet and interests in the Far East to the Hamburg-American Company, which has just started running steamers to this part of the world.

Hilo Stables Company.

From the Herald it is learned that J. W. Mason put through the deal by which ownership of Wilson's Volcano Stables passed over to a local syndicate. These are officers of the new hui: President, C. C. Kennedy; vice-president, John A. Scott; treasurer pro tem, F. M. Wakefield; secretary, J. W. Mason; auditor, W. W. Goodale; manager, Robert Forrest. Mr. Wilson will remain in charge one month before going to California with his wealth, consisting of close to \$50,000 made in nine years. Others named as officers interested in the company are: E. N. Holmer, L. Turner, C. H. Fairer, Quni (Jap.), G. Ross, C. C. McClellan, Henry Deacon and J. T. Moir.

The Rev. J. A. Cruzan.

Rev. J. A. Cruzan and wife, at one time of Honolulu, when the preacher was pastor of the old Fort Street Church here, left San Francisco for Hilo on the 13th of April. It is said in Hilo that Rev. Mr. Cruzan has received a "call" from the trustees of the Foreign Church of that place. At any rate he is expected to preach there for a time. It is certain that during his stay in the Islands Rev. Mr. Cruzan will find time to again visit Honolulu. Rev. Mr. Hill, former pastor of the Hilo Foreign Church is to remain on Hawaii. He will be for a time in Kohala and later in Oahu.

Died of Plague.

During the 24 hours up to noon, 5th April, 19 new cases and 13 deaths from plague were reported in Hongkong, making the total since 1st January (95 days) 286 cases and 243 deaths. From noon on the 6th till the 7th there were 14 new cases and 13 deaths. From the 31st March to the 7th of April there were 3 new cases and 2 deaths from plague in Taipie, 24 cases and 16 deaths in Tongchow prefecture, 16 cases and 12 deaths in Kagi prefecture, and 1 death in Tainan prefecture.

Messrs. Wilson & Whitehouse are forming a joint stock company to own and operate the Hawaiian Carriage and Manufacturing Company business.

Shadow of Herself

Stomach Was Too Weak to Retain Food

A Complete Cure Effected by Hood's Sarsaparilla

Now Enjoying the Best

OF MANY MATTERS

Large Amount of Business Handled By Health Board.

A LETTER ON KINDERGARTENS

Valuable Work Being Done—Hospital Wanted at Hana-Molokai Matters.

A very large amount of business was handled by the Board of Health yesterday. There were in attendance President Smith, Secretary Wilcox, Geo. W. Smith, Dr. N. B. Emerson, Theo. F. Lansing, Dr. W. F. Monsarrat, Inspector; Executive Officer Reynolds, Dr. L. F. Alvarez, Dr. C. B. Wood, Dr. F. R. Day.

Dr. Monsarrat reported slaughtered here during the past weeks: 144 beesves, 50 calves, 90 sheep and 158 hogs. One cow with tuberculosis, from an Oahu ranch, was condemned.

Mr. Kellipio made an unusually heavy showing in the fish trade line. In seven days 56,216 fish of all kinds were brought to the market. Several consignments came from other Islands.

President Smith, referring to the "Act to mitigate," said he thought he would urge that the women licensed should be compelled to have quarters off a street. Mr. Lansing believed this privacy would encourage the business. So did Dr. Emerson. Inspector Monsarrat said it would be difficult to force the traffic to back places. Geo. W. Smith agreed with Mr. Lansing that the evil would be fostered rather than lessened if driven into less public quarters. President Smith had the matter deferred after explaining that it had been brought to his attention by Mr. F. W. Damon and Rev. Kilhara.

Kapiolani Maternity Home was voted the regular monthly subsidy.

"Free from tuberculosis," is the verdict on the Diamond Head Jersey dairy, after examination by Dr. Monsarrat. The establishment is in good sanitary condition.

Dr. McGettigan, of Hana, Maui, sends a numerously signed petition for the setting up of a hospital at that place. The representation is made that there is urgent need for the institution, especially since the increase of population by opening of the Nahuku lands to settlement. The people offer to contribute \$200 for furnishing. President Smith believed there was merit in this application, but that it was rather late in the day to ask the Legislature for the money. Mr. Lansing said there was also to be considered the matter of maintenance after the hospital was opened. Perhaps the enterprise could be carried on with a reasonably modest allowance. Dr. Wood said that if it appeared there would be patients, there should be no hesitancy in giving the hospital. Dr. Emerson suggested that inquiry be made as to what extent plantations would support the institution. Geo. W. Smith made a motion to this effect. Carried with the understanding that Dr. McGettigan supply full information. President Smith wished to go on record as of the conviction that the plantations throughout the Islands should do more in the way of assisting in the establishment and support of hospitals. Some of the big corporations were really niggardly in this respect, and as a matter of fact often to their own loss.

Miss Lawrence, supervisor for the Free Kindergarten Association, informs the Board of the thorough and effective work of Mrs. Thompson, the Association's sanitary agent. Miss Lawrence said that Mrs. Thompson had reconciled the parents to vaccination of their children. Further facts regarding little ones needing minor attention for physical ills, have been given it. Since the establishment of the Kindergarten Sanitary Bureau, in five months, 769 children have been treated. The Association asks for slight aid from the Board in the way of official endorsement or co-operation. This is the correspondence:

Honolulu, H. I., May 4, 1898.
TO HON. W. O. SMITH, President of the Board of Health, Republic of Hawaii:

Dear Sir:—As supervisor of the Free Kindergartens of Honolulu, I beg leave to submit to the attention of your honorable board the accompanying letter and report of Mrs. Alice H. Thompson, Superintendent of the Sanitary Department of the Free Kindergarten of Honolulu, showing what invaluable work is being done by that department. I would respectfully urge and request your earnest consideration of the justice of your honorable board taking official action to aid in such work, in view of the very limited means at the command of the kindergarten, in such ways as your honorable board would deem meet and just and within the scope of the purpose of the board and of the kindergarten department.

Your early attention is most respectfully invited to this matter.

Respectfully submitted,
(Sig.) FRANCES LAWRENCE,

Superintendent of Kindergarten,
TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF
HONOLULU:

Gentlemen:—The ladies of the Free Kindergarten Association finding that many of the children were suffering from the effects of vaccination and other sores as well as from the lack of cleanliness and desiring to ameliorate their condition, have placed bathtubs on the premises of Emma Hall and Palama Chapel, and employed Hawaiian girls from Kamehameha and Kawaiahao Schools, who under the superintendence of Mrs. Thompson, have dressed all sores, wounds, etc., taking those children needing medical or surgical treatment to proper physicians.

For the first time, parents of kindergarten children, have submitted pleasantly to vaccination, finding that the vaccinations were looked after and quickly healed. Last year not less than 20 children were taken out of Palama kindergarten through their parents' ignorance and indignation at the act of vaccination upon the persons of their children who were made sick from it.

To do this sanitary work, the ladies of the Kindergarten Association have given \$50 for drugs, etc., besides pledging \$15 monthly to assistants in this work. It is hoped that the teachers now training in kindergarten work may have some training in the physical care of little children placed under their instruction, who often suffer from the ignorance and carelessness of their parents.

A very small amount of drugs was obtained from Dr. Howard in March and April for Palama Kindergarten, and it is requested of the Board of Health that further donations of the same may be given to the other kindergarten.

Small drug closets have been stocked and maintained up to this time.

Hoping that in this sanitary work we may obtain the sympathy and help of the Board of Health.

Respectfully yours,

Alice H. THOMPSON.

Emma Hall—Ulcers, sore eyes, etc.—December, 27; January, 99; February, 79; March, 91; April, 70. Total, 366.

Palama Kindergarten—Ulcers, sore eyes, etc.—January, 79; February, 114; March, 113; April, 97. Total, 493; Emma Hall, 366. Grand total, 769.

Number of baths given 57. Heads cleaned, 52. Finding that the Japanese have the most ulcers, could not the parents through the Japanese minister, be requested to give their children rice, milk, fruit, etc., instead of fermented fish.

A. H. T.

Dr. Day has assisted the Kindergarten people.

Mrs. Todd, who is at the settlement will be allowed to make a trip abroad if the representative here of the country she wishes to visit does not object, the steamship company will carry her, she pays her own fare and leaves her guarantee for return passage in case her landing is refused.

One plan for increasing the water supply of the Molokai settlement was mentioned. This was for an 8-inch pipe to Kalauapapa, the old 4-inch pipe to be used by Kalawao alone.

There was spoken of the project for a "Father Damien Fund" and the Board will naturally be agreeable to any such plan.

Dr. N. B. Emerson presented a regulation for hospital or asylum autopsies, giving authority to medical superintendents to act on discretion. Action is deferred for one week, the rule to be slightly amended in the meantime.

There was not a little discussion over the once rejected plan to engage with Superintendent Fearn for the planting of taro for the settlement in Waikoloa. Other arrangements will be made.

Mr. Lansing said there were new complaints against the Waikiki marsh duck and pig ranches. President Smith said the smell was bad, but the people seemed to be quite healthy. An inspection will be made of that locality and of the river front.

President Smith—Has there been more sickness in any one part of town than another during this high mortality season?

The reply was in the negative. Mr. Reynolds said there was plenty of sickness amongst Chinese. The Chinese use boiled water.

Executive session.

"An Island God" Author.

Mr. Mumford, author of the Hawaiian novel mentioned in this paper yesterday morning, was a visitor to the Islands for several months a year or so ago. He came here to visit his friend and Harvard classmate, R. F. Woodward, of Kamehameha Schools. Mr. Mumford is a wealthy man fond of travel and adventure and with a decided literary bent. He read the novel to friends here while it was still in the manuscript. The appendix, a short historical sketch well done, is by R. F. Woodward.

In Circuit Court.

Before Judge Perry yesterday the appeal of Helen and John Hilo, for mitigation of sentence passed by the District Court, was denied. These natives had been convicted of conducting a che fa game for the patronage of Chinese and others. The woman was fined \$100 and the man \$50 and costs. John Gillman, the amateur bicycle racer, was found guilty by jury on the charge of being unlawfully on the premises of another at night. Notice of motion for a new trial was given.

Lead Keel Raised.

A couple of days ago Capt. Paul Smith, with the aid of some of his men of the dredger crew, raised from the harbor bottom, back of the California Feed Company's storehouse a lead keel. The piece of metal weighs about 300 pounds and was doubtless dropped from some sloop or yacht many years ago. The lead will be used to make bullets for practice shooting by military companies.

Chinese Suicides.

In yesterday's Advertiser was a story of the critical condition of a Chinese lad, aged 10, at the home of Aswan, Nuuanu avenue. The boy died shortly after the paper went to press and at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, his sister

A COURT ORDERED

Order From Department of Foreign Affairs.

Case of John Good—Request to the President—Detail of Court of Inquiry.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Honolulu, H. I., May 4, 1898.
Special Orders No. 12-98.

A request has been made to the President as follows:

"Honolulu, March 20, 1898.
HON. S. B. DOLE, President of the Republic of Hawaii.

"Sir:—I respectfully request that a Court of Inquiry be appointed by the President of the Republic to examine into and report upon the charges, specifications and findings of the Court Martial before which I was tried and convicted, which proceedings were approved by an order of the President dated the 11th day of August, A. D. 1896.

"Since my trial before the said Court Martial a great deal of evidence has come to my knowledge and is available to me, which I either did not know or could not obtain in time for that trial.

"I have presented a full statement of this new evidence to Mr. Robertson, who was my counsel before the Court Martial, and beg to refer to an affidavit concerning the same which he has strongly advised to try.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,

"Very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,

"JOHN GOOD."

In order that the President may be fully informed of the facts in the case of John Good, late Captain in the National Guard of Hawaii, and able to act advisedly upon his application, a Court of Inquiry is hereby convened, by order of the President, to examine in connection with the record of the trial by Court Martial of Capt. John Good, such new evidence relating to the merits or said case as is now on file in the Department, together with such evidence as may be presented to said Board, and to report with reasons for their conclusion, what action, if any, in their opinion justice requires should be taken on said application by the President.

DETAIL FOR THE COURT.

Lieut. Col. G. McLeod, 1st Regiment, N. G. H.

Maj. J. W. Jones, 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment, N. G. H.

Capt. L. T. Kenake, Company B, 1st Regiment, N. G. H.

Capt. W. A. Kinney, A. D. C., General Staff, Recorder.

DETAL FOR THE COURT.

Lieut. Col. G. McLeod, 1st Regiment, N. G. H.

Maj. J. W. Jones, 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment, N. G. H.

Capt. L. T. Kenake, Company B, 1st Regiment, N. G. H.

Capt. W. A. Kinney, A. D. C., General Staff, Recorder.

ENTERTAINED AT WAIKIKI.

Master Henry A. P. Carter Has a Birthday Celebration.

Master Henry A. P. Carter entertained about a hundred of his young friends at a party, given in celebration of his eighth birthday, on the spacious and attractive lawn of the residence of his mother, Mrs. Charles L. Carter, at Waikiki, yesterday afternoon.

The children were entertained with games and dancing and kindred other amusements. One attraction was the pony part of Master Loyall Sewall in which all the children rode.

The ladies present were Mrs. H. A. P. Carter, Mrs. Sewall, Miss Newlands, Mrs. Haywood, Mrs. Birne, Mrs. Swanzey, Mrs. Walbridge, Mrs. Hastings, Mrs. Noonan, Mrs. Herbert, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Holdsworth, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. C. Cooper, Mrs. Gunn, Mrs. E. D. Tenney, Mrs. A. M. Brown, Mrs. Du Roil, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. von Holt, Mrs. T. W. Hobron, Mrs. P. H. Dodge, Miss Bachelor, Mrs. Fred, Carter, Mrs. Jessie Young, Mrs. Frank Damon, Mrs. Emily Judd, Miss Clara Fuller, Mrs. E. A. Jones, Mrs. H. C. Coleman, Mrs. F. A. Schaefer, Mrs. Goro Carter, Miss Coridella Carter, Mrs. J. A. Gilman, Miss Emily Ladd, Mrs. Gay, Mrs. Dr. Nichols and several gentlemen.

Was German Measles.

While the Board of Health was in session yesterday afternoon, Mr. Reynolds, after answering a call for himself over the telephone, reported to President Smith that there was supposed to be case of varioloid at Oahu plantation. Dr. Blake, who had come up on the railroad, had sent the message from the depot and soon appeared himself. There was a conference between Drs. Blake, Day and Wood. Vaccine virus points were packed and Drs. Day and Blake and Mr. Reynolds took the train for the plantation. Dr. Day and Mr. Reynolds returned in the evening and reported that a Japanese was down with German measles. Dr. Day said that the sick man had very properly been isolated and Mr. Reynolds commended the caution that had been exercised.

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Manila Pockets, separate and removable.

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Leases, Contracts, Insurance Policies,

Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc.

Two sizes:

No. 10. Size 3x1/4x11 inches closed.

Contains 24 pockets 4x1x10.

Price \$2.

No. 20. Size 4x1/4x11 inches

closed. Contains 32 pockets 4x1x10.

Price \$2.50.

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"AN ISLAND GOD"

"New Book" a Tale of the First
Kamehameha.

IT IS BY CURDON S. MUMFORD

Before the Missionaries Came,
Said to Be a Clever Story—Love
and War in Olden Times.

The 1898 affair here and again the uprising of two years later caused or called forth a flood of literature on the Islands. The fount is not yet exhausted. It seems likely that Hawaii will for all time afford themes for story writers and those who recount travel as well as the serious essayists. The Kilohana Art League has given an impetus to the work of local writers and the pen wielders abroad find that a tale set in the Islands carries a certain amount of prestige. So far this year there have come from the press the books of Prof. John R. Musick and Liliuokalani. A third of pretension has been added to the list and will be at the stores in due time. It is thus reviewed by an American publication under the suggestive heading: "Before the Missionaries Came."

"An Island God: A Tale of the First Kamehameha," by Curdon S. Mumford, is a pretty little story, written in a light, pleasing style, with a semi-historical background, and presents the picturesque period which preceded the amalgamation and civilization of the Hawaiian Islands. The scenes of the story are laid on the Island of Oahu, where is situated the present chief city, Honolulu—at the time when Kalanikupule was king.

The story relates the adventures of a Jesuit priest who is wrecked on the tropical Island of Oahu, and is held a prisoner by the natives, who believe him a god. He is beloved by a native girl, Aloha, who, when he is about to be sacrificed by the king to appease the anger of the pagan gods, proposes that he fly to her tribe and act as their leader in making terms of peace with the great Kamehameha, who is on the point of attacking the Island, having just conquered Maui. Her only stipulation is that he take her for his wife. Owing to the priest's pledge of celibacy, he bids her go. Later in the day, Kamehameha lands with his followers, and, having been informed by Aloha of the place where Kalanikupule has gathered his men, hastens to save the life of the white god. But he is too late, for as they draw near the temple of sacrifice, built of bleached bones and grinning skulls, the priest, his body bruised and charred beyond recognition, springs out from the pillar of smoke, only to fall dead at their feet.

The volume is supplemented with "An Historical Sketch of the Hawaiian Islands from the Earliest Times to the Present Day," which is rather fragmentary but interesting. Of the victory of Kamehameha over Kalanikupule, Professor Frank Woodward, the author of the historical sketch says:

"In 1795, Kamehameha undertook the conquest of the island of Oahu. The king of this island, Kalanikupule, had just received a few English guns from Captain Brown, who had landed at Honolulu in the schooner Jackal. Kamehameha, in planning to attack Oahu, raised the largest army ever seen in the islands, including about sixteen thousand men, of whom sixteen were foreigners, in charge of his cannons and musketry. It is said that his war-canoes lined the shore for four miles. The decisive battle occurred in a long, sloping valley called Nuuanu, which cuts transversely, with vertical sides, through the mountains and ends in a steep precipice called the Pali, over a thousand feet high. The army of Kalanikupule fought well, until their leader was killed by a cannon-ball, when they weakened, and those who were not killed were driven over the precipice to death. For many years the bones of these warriors could be found in heaps below. Soon afterward, the only other large island, Kauai, gave itself up to Kamehameha, and the work of uniting the Islands under one government was completed."

PROGRESS ANNEX.

Work Started on Bruce Cartwright's Building.

C. S. Desky is superintending for Bruce Cartwright the erection of an annex to the new Progress Block on Fort and Beretania. Ground was broken yesterday morning with a force of 20 men and 12 teams. Material is being gotten out from the quarries and work will proceed with good speed. Mr. Cartwright's building will have a frontage of 63 feet on Fort street and will have a depth of 80 feet. It will be three stories of Island stone and brick and iron, with plate glass storefronts. The makai wall of the present Progress Block will serve as the makai wall of the new building. Arches will be made in this point wall and for the upper floors of the two blocks there will be used the same electric elevator. Mr. Cartwright had for some time contemplated the offer of Mr. Desky for a

piece of the big property at the corner of Fort and Beretania. A structure that will be handsome and well appointed in every way will go up as a companion to the Progress building.

It is more than likely that if Fort street is widened by the Government, Mr. Desky will inaugurate some other important building operation in the neighborhood of the new Central Fire Station, giving that imposing pile still another creditable neighbor.

CRICKET RECORD.

A New Top Score is Established in Australia.

The Australian University Cricket XI have covered themselves with glory by being the first team in the world that has made 1,000 runs in a single inning. Some people were under the impression that the Essendon men allowed runs to be made towards the attainment of the thousand, but the onlookers said that they never lagged in the fielding and bowling and that very few errors were made in the match. It

is the Mauna Loa had brought down the news of the arrival of a sailing vessel in Hilo after a quick trip from San Francisco. She had brought down the news of the engagement of the Spanish and American fleets off Havana and the destruction of the Texas and Indiana. People did not stop to inquire further into the case but swallowed the yarn in toto. A reporter on one of the afternoon papers was a victim and had it not been for the fact that he saw Purser Tuft who denied the story, the city might have been treated to another sensation.

Spain in the Orient.

The Spanish naval force in the Philippines, as compiled by the Hong-Kong Weekly Press, is as follows:

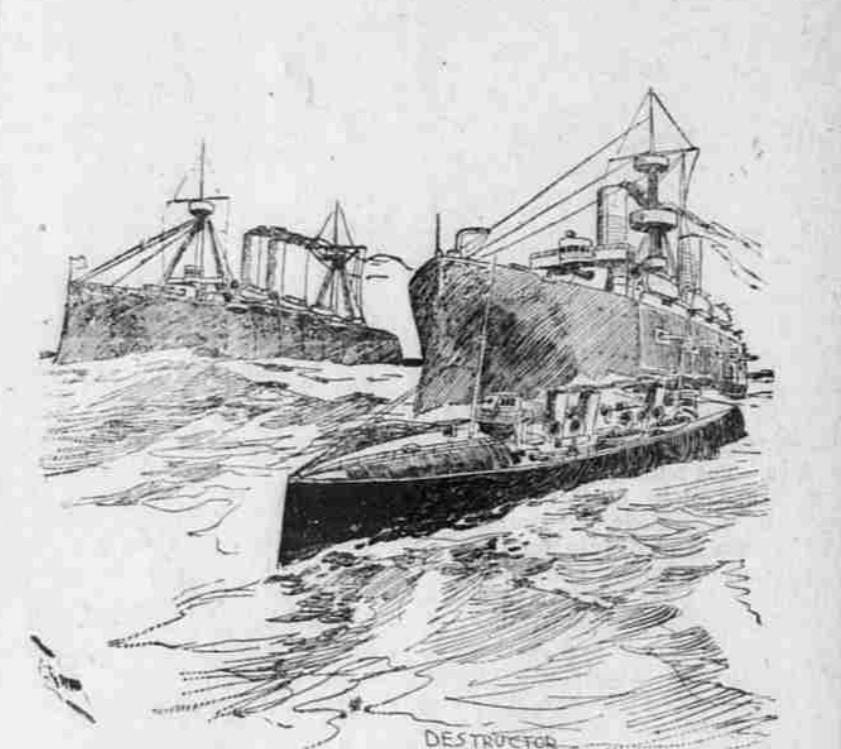
Reina Cristina, cruiser, 3,520 tons, 2,972 h.p., 21 guns, Capt. L. Cadarso. Castilla, cruiser, 3,260 tons, 2,690 h.p., 22 guns, Com. A. Martin de Oliva.

Don Antonio de Ulloa, cruiser, 1,160 tons, 1,523 h.p., 13 guns, Com. E. Robiou.

Don Juan de Austria, cruiser, 1,153

INFANTA MARIA TERESA

CRISTOBAL COLON



A SPANISH NAVAL TRIO.

Three formidable vessels of the Spanish fleet are the Infanta Maria Teresa, Cristobal Colon and Destructor. The two first named are new armored cruisers. The Destructor is a torpedo gunboat. She was built in 1886, but has recently been overhauled and brought more up-to-date.

was simply due to the powerful batting of the university team on a very dry ground.

Nine Hundred and twenty runs was, up to the time of the following score, the world's record and was made in America in 1882.

UNIVERSITY.

L. Miller, c Ramsay, b Smith...	205
H. J. Stewart, c and b Washington...	23
C. Miller, c C. Christian, b Washington...	57
E. C. Osborne, b O'Shea...	190
W. O'Hara, hit wicket, b Griffiths...	7
J. J. Quirk, b Samford...	179
E. Feilchenfeld, c Gaunt, b C. Christian...	176
H. Bullivant, not out...	139
W. S. Ross, b Griffiths...	32
A. Gray, b H. Christian...	22
T. Lewers, c C. Miller (sub.), b Washington...	26
Byes...	31
Leg-byes...	2
Wides...	5
Total...	1,094
ESSENDON.	
W. Griffiths, c and b Miller...	26
C. Ramsay, b Feilchenfeld...	2
M. O'Shea, Gray...	1
C. Dalton, c Gray, b C. Miller...	22
H. Christian, b C. Miller...	2
G. Washington, b Ross...	2
C. Christian, not out...	13
P. Barr, b Ross...	6
W. Smith, absent...	0
C. Sampford, absent...	0
J. Gaunt, absent...	0
Byes; 1; Wides, 1...	2
Total...	76

Unions Retire.

The Union baseball team is no more. A meeting of the League was held in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. Manager Goudie stated that it was impossible to get together a team capable of fighting on an equal footing with the Regiment and Honolulu teams. He proposed that each of the teams mentioned pay him \$20. He had already expended \$53 on material for the team. This was accepted. It is now proposed to arrange for a series of 15 games between the remaining teams.

Kawaihau in Hilo.

It is announced with a quite loud rumble of trumpets in Hilo that the Kawaihau club of this place has been called to the capital of the big Island to furnish music for a swell dance. The function is called the "assembly" and is the social event of a month in Hilo. The committeemen include Otto Rose, Ed. Hapai, F. C. Le Blond, Gus Supe, Sam Peck, H. C. Bickerton, W. S. Wise, W. H. Beers, H. S. Fitterer, N. C. Wilfong and D. McKenzie.

Only a "Jolly."

There was excitement along the water front shortly after the arrival of the Mauna Loa yesterday forenoon. One of the employees of the Inter-Island company spread the report about

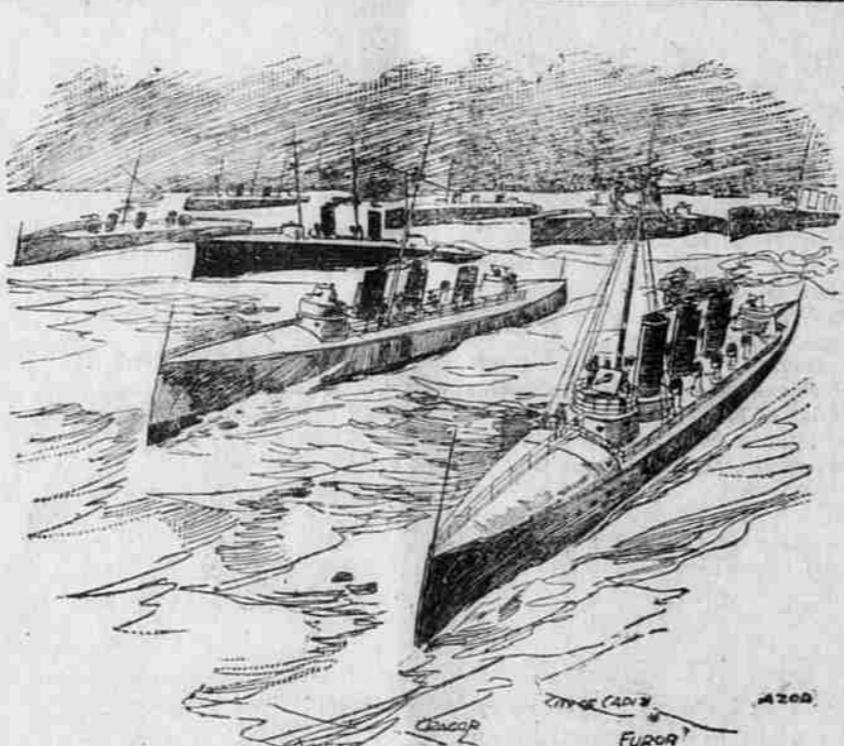
body thousands of years before any body even suspected it. Isn't that queer? Now, there is a matter—but let's have an example or two first, and the theory afterwards.

A father writes thus about his daughter: "During the summer of 1890 my daughter, Rebecca, got into a weak, languid way. Her appetite was poor, and after eating she had so much pain at the chest and sides that she didn't know where to put herself. She also complained of pain in the pit of the stomach, in the throat, and at the back of the neck. Cold, clammy sweats used to break out all over her. Her breathing became short and labored, and at times she could not even lie in bed on account of it. She consulted two physicians, who prescribed for her without avail.

"This was her general condition until January, 1893, when she began taking Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. This preparation certainly had a remarkable effect. One bottle alone greatly relieved her. She relished her food, and got stronger. By simply continuing to use this medicine in three months she was completely cured. Since then she has been well as ever she was. My married daughter, who has suffered from indigestion for a long time, seeing what this remedy had done for Rebecca, took it also, with the same good results. Yours truly, (Signed) Bartholomew Bell, Grocer, etc., Brompton, Northallerton, October 25th, 1893."

"All my life," writes a woman, "I have suffered more or less from sickness and spasms. I always felt weak, tired, and languid, and had no desire for company. I had a bad taste in the mouth, and frequently felt sick and prostrate. I had no relish for food, and after eating, had pain at the chest and side. Such was my manner of life for years. Two years ago my sister told me of Seigel's Syrup; I tried it, and even a few doses relieved me. I continued taking it, and soon my appetite improved, and my food digested. Since that time I have felt quite a new being—so light-hearted and strong. What a pity for me that I didn't know of Seigel's Syrup years before. But better late than never. Yours truly, (Signed) Mrs. Annie Goodger, 20, Bardsdale St., Leicester, May 10th, 1893."

"From childhood," says another, "I have suffered from indigestion and sick headaches. I never felt as if I wanted food, and after eating I experienced the usual pains and distresses of the confirmed dyspeptic. The attacks of sickness and headache were often no less than dreadful. So-called medicines and remedies were, at the best, only temporarily useful. In January, 1892, a friend, living at Hackney, told me of Seigel's Syrup. I used it, and it cured me. I never felt so well in my life as I do now. (Signed) Miss L. White,



THE SPANISH TORPEDO FLEET.
Spain's supply of torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers is far greater than that of the United States, and the fleet of thirteen recently despatched to Porto Rico is considered very formidable. In the fleet are six torpedo boats and seven torpedo boat destroyers.

tons, 1,500 h.p., 13 guns, Com. J. de la Concha.

NOW, see. Evidence like the above (though much more impressive) proves that Mother Seigel's Syrup either cures or relieves almost every known complaint. Yet it never was (nor is it now) recommended for any disease except indigestion and dyspepsia. What is the inference? That nearly every known complaint is caused by indigestion and dyspepsia—is, indeed, a symptom of it.

"But everybody believes that nowadays," you say. Not everybody, but very many. The rest will say-by-bye. Although the fact is old as Adam, the discovery of it is new. Yet the principle will presently be as obvious to all as it now is to few.

Wanted for Decorations.

John F. Hackfeld, in charge of the Imperial German Consulate here, was asked yesterday concerning the advertisement he is publishing in the German language. Mr. Hackfeld explained that the message was directed to men who had won medals in the service of the German Empire in the wars of 1864, 1866 or 1870-71. The holder of a decoration for being in any or all of those campaigns is to receive a special medal. This new medal was decided upon by William III last year and was struck to commemorate the 100th year since the birth of the late Emperor William I. Such names as are sent to Consul John F. Hackfeld will be forwarded without delay to the Imperial Foreign Office.

Archie Gilfillan had a birthday on Tuesday. His many friends called around upon him and gave forth the usual wishes for "many happy returns of the day."

TIMELY TOPICS

April 30, 1898.

The Summer is fast approaching and shortly the usual dry weather will prevail, and stock will suffer. It is all right with the big plantations, which have large steam pumps and get an ample supply of water (at an enormous expense), but a stock ranch does not need such a quantity of water and could not afford the price. But with our different sized

H. Hackfeld & Co.

(LIMITED)

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron bark "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfleider" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Ticking, Bedgarns, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns,

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc., IN THE LATEST STYLES. A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Cranes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT. Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meitons, Serge, Kammgarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls, Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles.

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Rechstein & Selle, Pictures, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Wines, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Canopic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease. Sheet Zinc, Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (including 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

(LIMITED)

Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceans and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from VANCORV.

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.

Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Lines

LITTLE BUSINESS

Senate Defers Action on Barbed Wire Fences.

Minister Cooper Answers on Supply of Water.

SENATE.

Sixty-eighth Day, May 5.

Consideration of the Oahu Railway wharf bill was deferred to Monday on request of Senator Brown, the introducer of the bill.

Further discussion on the barbed wire fence bill was postponed to Monday.

The Senate bill to authorize the preservation of ancient heiaus and puuhonua passed third reading.

The Senate concurred in slight amendments to the Aala park bill. A slight correction was referred to the House.

In response to the request of Senator Holstein, Minister Cooper furnished an itemized account with vouchers of the list of expenses of the Presidential party to Washington. The answer was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

At 10:45 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Minister Cooper made the following answer to questions propounded by Rep. Gear, regarding the supply of water from the Government pipes in Kalihi:

"I beg to say that the Superintendent of Water Works informs me that some of the residents at Kalihi, are unable to obtain water from the Government mains for several hours during the day."

"He gives as his reason the fact that the mains are so small and the consequent friction so great that it is impossible for the privilege holders at the far end of Kalihi to obtain water at times, the pressure having been exhausted during the regular irrigation hours by those living nearer the city. These irrigation hours are from 6 to 8 a.m. and from 4 to 6 p.m."

"Should the Legislature pass the necessary appropriation it is proposed to increase the size of these mains in the near future."

"The only appropriation asked for by the Government is \$65,000 for addition to pipe system."

These answers together with the questions that called them forth were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Minister Cooper announced signing by the President of House bill 23, relating to Circuit Judges and House bill 24, relating to Penal Code and Penal Laws.

Rep. Robertson reported conference of the Joint Judiciary Committees of the House and Senate on House bill 35, relating to the descent of property of deceased persons, recommending certain amendments. Report adopted.

Rep. Loebenstein presented the report of the Committee on Public Lands on House bill 75, relating to the construction of railroads, recommending indefinite postponement. Report laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Rep. Achi introduced a resolution asking for an appropriation for the building of a new road from the old to the new roads to connect with Honauau.

Rep. Kaai introduced a resolution to the effect that Tuesday and Friday beginning with May 19th, be set aside for the consideration of the appropriation bill and that this be made the special order of the day for those days.

Rep. Kaai arose and gave his ideas on the matter of the slackness of the House in its work. There were but a few more days to the session and, to all appearances, the work was still piled up. Items in the appropriation bill had been referred to committees and since the time of being referred, had been resting very quietly. Items would be brought up at the end of the session, members would wish to delay consideration and these would go by the frequent absence of Reps. Richards and Pogue from the House. He had private interests at his home but had made up his mind to stay in Honolulu at his duty. If men such as Richards and Paris knew they would have to be absent from the House so often they should not have run for members. Rep. Robertson stated that the remarks of Rep. Kaai were fraught with truth as well as eloquence. It was a fact that the House was behind in its work and an attempt to catch up should be made. The resolution was defective in that it was vague. He would move to amend by making the act to be considered, Senate bill 5, appropriations for salaries and pay rolls. Rep. Achi moved to further amend by requiring the committee to report on various items on or before next Tuesday. The resolution and amendments carried.

Third reading and passage of House bill 73, relating to the descent of property of deceased persons.

Third reading and passage of House bill 80, relating to sprinkling of clothes with the mouth.

Third reading of House bill 70, relating to cemeteries, announced. On

motion of Rep. McCandless, further consideration was postponed until Wednesday, May 11.

Second reading and passage of House bill 55, relating to franchise to build an electric railway. Third reading set for May 10th.

Second reading of House bill 75, relating to the construction of railways. Recommendation for indefinite postponement, adopted.

First reading and passage of Senate 28, relating to license for the retail of wines, beers, and ales of low alcoholic strength. Bill read second time by title and referred to the Finance Committee.

Senate amendments to House bill 74, increase of assessments and concurrence of the House in the same.

At 12:15 p.m., House adjourned.

For New Wharves.

The Government dredger is just now pumping off Lime Kiln Point. A filling in being made almost to Nuuanu stream and on a line with the newest wharf. This line may be slightly changed. Lime Kiln Point, as well as the old lime kiln have entirely disappeared. Considerable stone wall has been made as part of the support for the proposed new long wharf. Some piles have been driven and there are marking for three rows of piles. The dredger is working in soft mud and is making a big showing.

More Steam.

How steam is displacing sail in the world's commerce is well illustrated by the fact that last year the steam tonnage constructed amounted to 1,202,000 tons, while that of sailing ships was only 129,000 tons.

Notice to Ship Captains.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, United States Navy.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The Lehua came in from Hawaii yesterday. She reports the Kenilworth at Hilo nearly ready for sea.

The Transit brought news that the Planter was not to leave San Francisco until April 26th. It was expected she would leave on the 24th.

The bark Himalaya now in port, was built in Sunderland, England, in 1863. She will get her register as soon as she has discharged her cargo of coal.

The Maritime Journal, New York, says the Shenandoah, Capt. Murphy master, sailed from San Francisco for Liverpool and Baltimore on January 5.

The Veritas sailed from Newcastle for this port with a cargo of 933 tons of coal on April 7th. At that time there were no other coal vessels to load for this port.

The American bark Ceylon, Calhoun master, arrived in port yesterday forenoon, 29 days from Seattle with a full cargo of lumber for Allen & Robinson. She is now at the wharf of that company.

The Waialeale arrived in port early last evening with a cargo of sugar for Grinbaum & Co. At Waimea on the 3d inst., she had one of her boats swamped in the surf, this causing a delay of an hour. The master made report that Kahuku would commence grinding late cane next week; also that there were 2,000 bags sugar left at Kahuku.

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